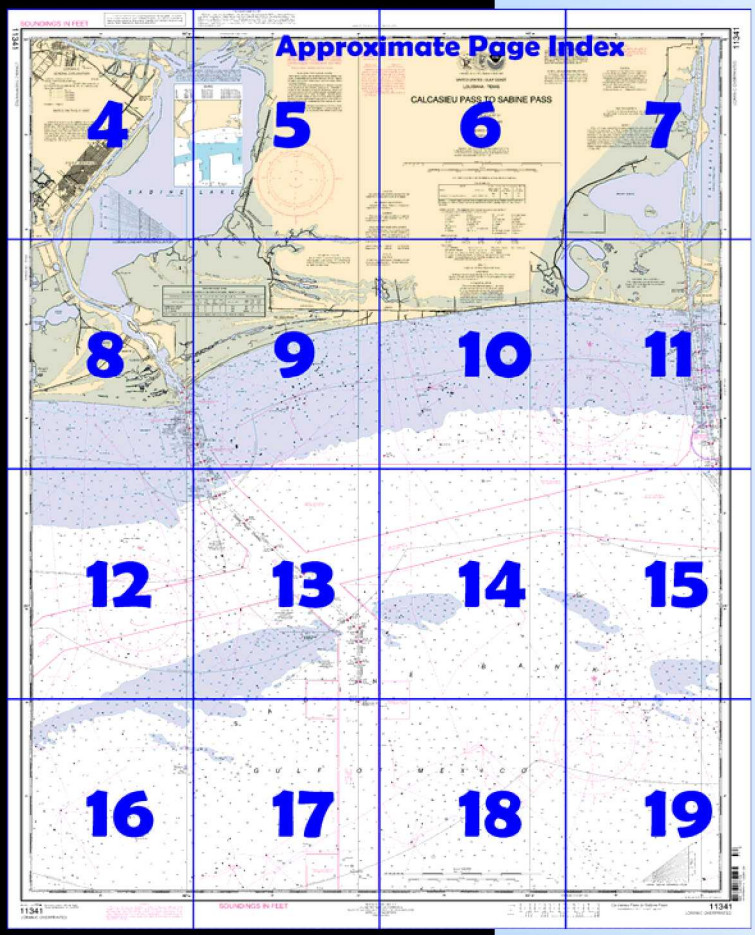
BookletChart™

Calcasieu Pass to Sabine Pass

(NOAA Chart 11341)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

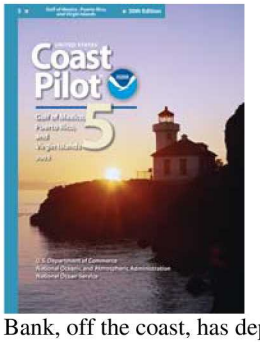
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9, 10 & 12 excerpts]

(6) Sabine Pass and its connecting channels form an extensive system of deepwater routes leading inland as far as Beaumont and Orange, Texas. From Sabine Pass the coast follows a general WSW direction for 50 miles to Galveston Entrance. Except in the E part, deep water extends fairly close inshore. The coast is low and devoid of prominent features, with the exception of High Island. Heald Bank, off the coast, has depths of 25 to 35 feet and is a danger to deep-draft vessels.

(7) Galveston Entrance is the approach to the cities of Galveston, Texas City, and Houston. Galveston Bay and tributaries form one of the larger commercial ports in the United States, and have extensive foreign and coastwise trade.

(13) **Sabine Pass East Jetty Light** (29°38'42"N., 93°49'24"W.), 42 feet above water, is shown from a cylindrical steel tower on piles at the S end of the jetty. A fog signal is at the light.

(57) **Sabine Pass** is a village on the W side of the pass about 1.5 miles N of Sabine. Shrimp boats base here.

(58) **Sabine Lake** has an average depth of about 6 feet in its 15-mile length. At the S end, where it empties into Sabine Pass, the depth is 1 to 4 feet. A highway bridge over the S end has a swing span with a clearance of 9 feet.

(84) **Neches River** empties into Sabine Lake from the NW and extends in a ship canal 18.5 miles to Beaumont. A Federal project provides for a 40-foot channel to a 34-foot turning basin at Beaumont, thence 30 feet to the Bethlehem Shipyards.

(341) **Calcasieu Pass,** the outlet of Calcasieu Lake, is about 98 miles W of Atchafalaya Bay entrance and 78 miles E of Galveston entrance. It is the first and only deep-draft channel W of the Mississippi River and E of Sabine Pass.

(392) **Calcasieu Lake,** at the head of Calcasieu Pass, 6 miles from the Gulf, is 15 miles long, 3 to 5 miles wide, and 5 to 7 feet deep. The controlling depth off the entrance at the S end was reported to be 6 feet in July 1982. The controlling depth at West Pass, at the N end, was about 3 feet, but the lake bottom is so soft that slightly greater drafts can drag through. A row of piles marks the W side of the channel across the lake. Along the S end of the lake is an old revetment, partly submerged, extending about 1.5 miles E. The shore areas on the S and W sides of the lake are part of the **Sabine National Wildlife Refuge.** National Wildlife Refuge, Sabine

(473) **Sabine Bank** is a succession of detached shoal spots parallel with and distant about 17 miles from the mainland. From the vicinity of Calcasieu Pass, the bank extends about 38 miles W to the vicinity of Sabine Pass and has several passages between the detached shoals. Depths on the shoals range from 16 to 30 feet and are subject to change.

(474) **Old Sabine Bank Light** (29°28'18"N., 93°43'24"W.), 30 feet above the water, is shown from a red conical tower on a cylindrical pier about midway of the bank. A lighted gong buoy, about 19 miles S of Calcasieu Pass, marks the E end of Sabine Bank.

(475) **Sabine Bank Channel** leads through Sabine Bank through a passage locally known as **Hole in the Wall.** This is the most used passage and is marked by lighted buoys. Sabine Bank Channel Lighted Whistle Buoy SB (29°25.0'N., 93°40.0'W.), equipped with a racon, marks the entrance channel. In February 1999, an obstruction was reported close SW of Sabine Bank Channel Lighted Buoy 1 in about 29°26'01"N., 93°40'09"W. The depth in the channel may be reduced as much as 3 feet during northers. The E part of the bank has a number of oil well platforms. They are lighted.

(476) To the S of Sabine Bank and about 6 miles inside the 10-fathom curve, the bottom is somewhat irregular and broken, and several spots with depths of 35 feet or less are surrounded by depths 10 to 20 feet greater. There is an unmarked 28-foot shoal about 12 miles SE of Sabine Bank Light. These shoals lie near the track line of vessels making the passage through Hole in the Wall from the SE.

(477) N of Sabine Bank, general depths are 33 to 40 feet. In July 1982, shoaling from 3 to 6 feet less than charted depths was reported within 6 miles of the beach between Calcasieu Pass and Sabine Pass.

(364) **Port Arthur,** between **Miles 279.8W** and **288.5W** (junction with Port Arthur Canal), has complete repair facilities, marine supplies, gasoline, and diesel fuel at places along the Sabine-Neches Canal. (See chapter 10 for more complete information.) (365) A fixed highway bridge across the waterway at **Mile 286.3W** has a clearance of 136 feet.

(366) **Taylor Bayou** extends 1.6 miles N from **Mile 288.5W** to a point where it is obstructed by a barrier. This portion of the bayou is the site of many of the deep-draft facilities at Port Arthur and is described in chapter 10.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jun 14/08
Corrected through LNM Jun 03/08

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES
Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 29° 37'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.789" northward and 0.585" westward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Lake Charles, LA	KHB-42	162.40 MHz
Beaumont, TX	WXK-28	162.475 MHz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LORAN-C
MICRO TR

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980..... 79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

Hosp

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS
(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Submr submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Calcasieu Pass, Lighthouse Wharf	(29°47'N/093°21'W)	2.0	1.8	0.5

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(May 2008)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

SABINE PASS CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF SEP 2009

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
SABINE BANK CHANNEL	36.4	37.1	39.8	33.5	5-09	800	12.8	42
OUTER BAR CHANNEL	37.3	41.6	38.9	35.9	8-09	800	3.0	42
JETTY CHANNEL	32.2	43.8	41.9	31.8	4-09	800-500	3.5	40

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

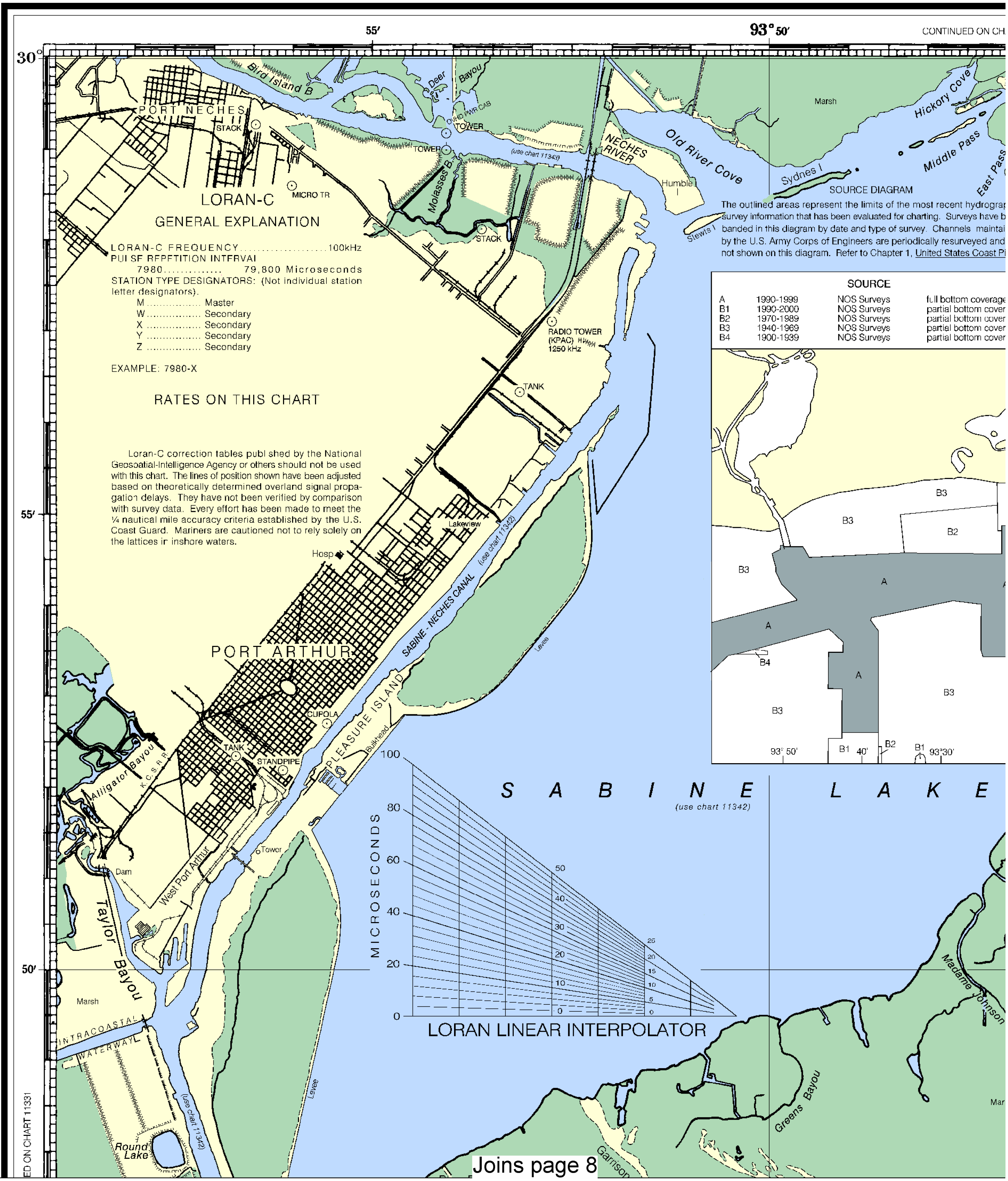
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PRINT
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, off and critical corrections. Charts are print Editions are available 5-8 weeks before th about Print-on-Demand charts or conta help@NauticalCharts.gov, or Ocean help@OceanGrafix.com.

11341

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



55′
93° 50′
30°
55′
50′
CONTINUED ON CH
Bird Island B
Deer
Bayou
PORT NECHES
STACK
OVHD PWR CAB
TOWER
TOWER
NECHES RIVER
Old River Cove
Marsh
Hickory Cove
Middle Pass
East Pass
Sydnes I
Humble
Stewts I
(use chart 11343)
Molasses B
MICRO TR
STACK
RADIO TOWER (KPAC) 1250 kHz
TANK
Lakeview
Hosp
PORT ARTHUR
CUPOLA
TANK
STANDPIPE
SABINE - NECHES CANAL
(use chart 11342)
PLEASURE ISLAND
Bulkhead
Levee
Tower
Dam
Alligator Bayou
K.C.S.R.R.
West Port Arthur
Taylor Bayou
Marsh
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(use chart 11342)
Levee
Round Lake
ED ON CHART 11331
S A B I N E L A K E
(use chart 11342)
Madame Johnson
Greens Bayou
Garrison
Mar
LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION
LORAN-C FREQUENCY....................100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.............. 79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M .... Master
W................ Secondary
X .... Secondary
Y .... Secondary
Z .... Secondary
EXAMPLE: 7980-X
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MICROSECONDS
100
80
60
40
20
0
50
40
30
20
10
0
25
20
15
10
5
0
LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR
SOURCE DIAGRAM
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SOURCE
B3
B3
B2
B3
A
A
A
A
B4
B3
B3
93° 50′
B1
40′
B2
B1
93°30′

SOURCE			
A	1990-1999	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2000	NOS Surveys	partial bottom cover
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom cover
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom cover
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom cover

Joins page 8

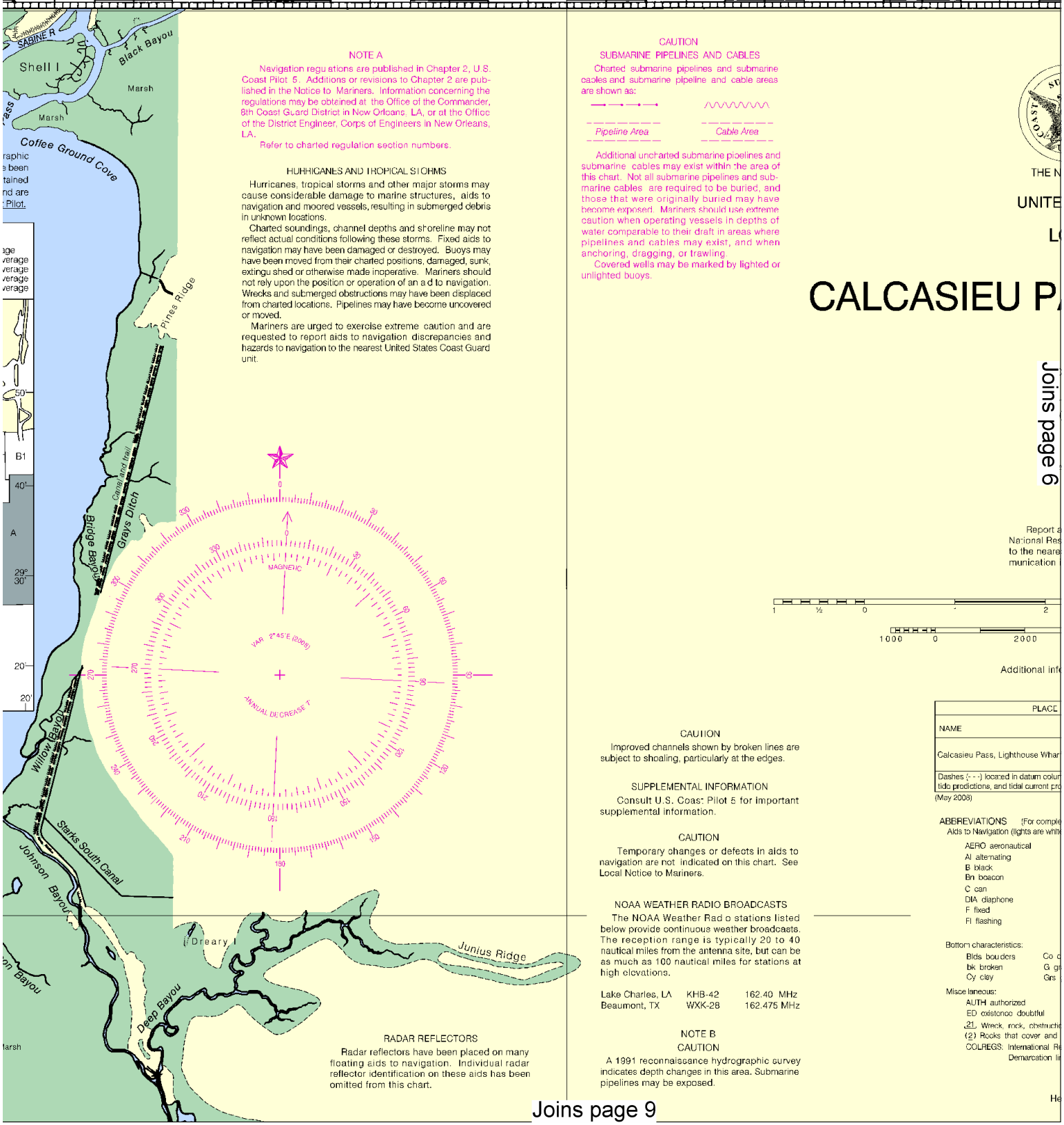
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North

Formerly C&GS 1279, 1st Ed., Feb. 1922 V-1922-219 KAPF 124

45′ 40′ 35′



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HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

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CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

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CALCASIEU P

Joins page 6

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1000 0 2000

Additional inf

PLACE
NAME
Calcasieu Pass, Lighthouse Whar
Dashes (- - -) located in datum colun tide predictions, and tidal current pro

(May 2008)

ABBREVIATIONS (For comple
Aids to Navigation (lights are whit

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing

Bottom characteristics:
Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co c
G gr
Grs

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
(2) Rocks that cover and
COLREGS: International Re
Demarcation li

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

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NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Lake Charles, LA	KHB-42	162.40 MHz
Beaumont, TX	WXK-28	162.475 MHz

NOTE B

CAUTION

A 1991 reconnaissance hydrographic survey indicates depth changes in this area. Submarine pipelines may be exposed.

RADAR REFLECTORS

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Joins page 9

Formerly C&GS 1279, 1st Ed., Feb. 1922 V-1922-219 KAPF 124

40′ 35′

NOTE A

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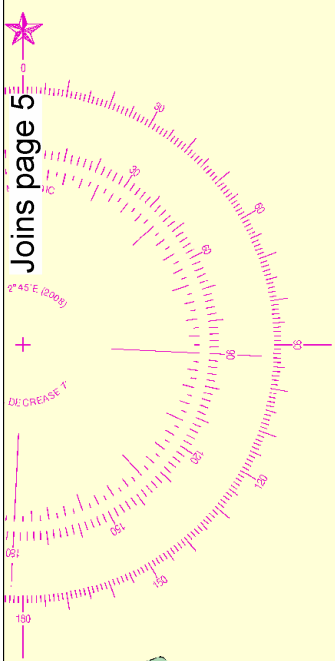
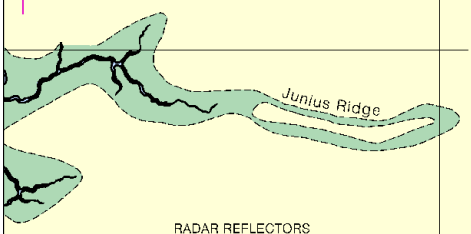
Joins page 5





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Beaumont, TX	WXK-28	162.475 MHz

NOTE B

CAUTION

A 1991 reconnaissance hydrographic survey indicates depth changes in this area. Submarine pipelines may be exposed.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

LOUISIANA - TEXAS

CALCASIEU PASS TO SABINE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 29° 37′

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Calcasieu Pass, Lighthouse Wharf	(29°47′N/093°21′W)	2.0	1.8	0.5

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(May 2008)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tow
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute mi
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerge
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus — — — —

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Joins page 10

North

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Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

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93°30′ 25′ 20′ 30°

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

IE PASS

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

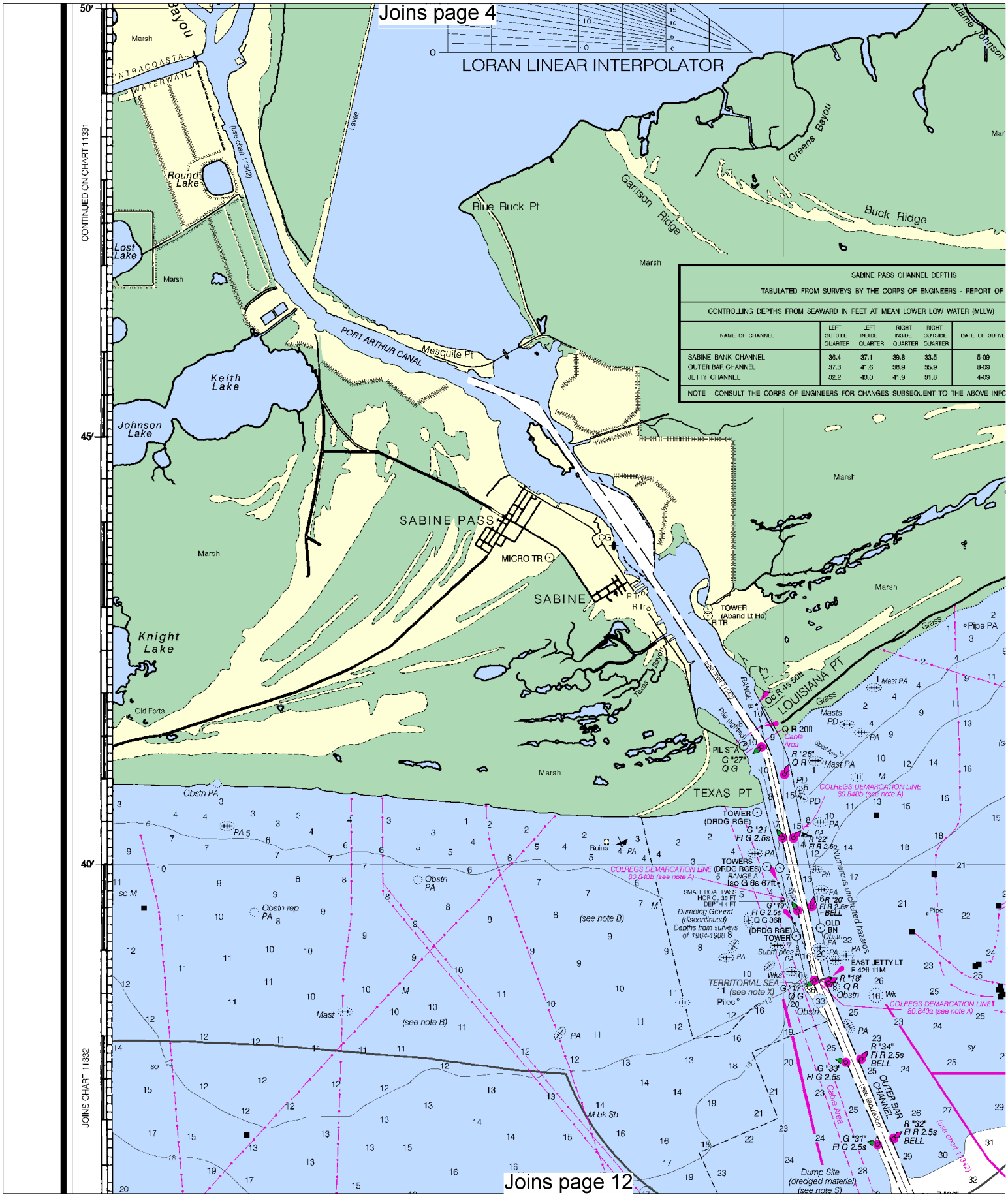
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

Hackberry
Shoal
Marsh
Long Pt Lake
Long Pt Bayou
Long Pt
West Cove Canal
Starks Canal
Marsh
WEST COVE
Rabbit I
Marsh
St. Johns I
West Fork
East Fork
Oyster Bayou
Mud Lake
Marsh
Ferry
Cameron
Oyster I
CALCASIEU LAKE
(use charts 11339 and 11347)
55′
50′
5 6 7
10000

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



SABINE PASS CHANNEL DEPTHS TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF					
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVE
SABINE BANK CHANNEL	36.4	37.1	39.8	33.5	5-09
OUTER BAR CHANNEL	37.3	41.6	38.9	35.9	8-08
JETTY CHANNEL	32.2	43.8	41.9	31.8	4-09
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFO					

North

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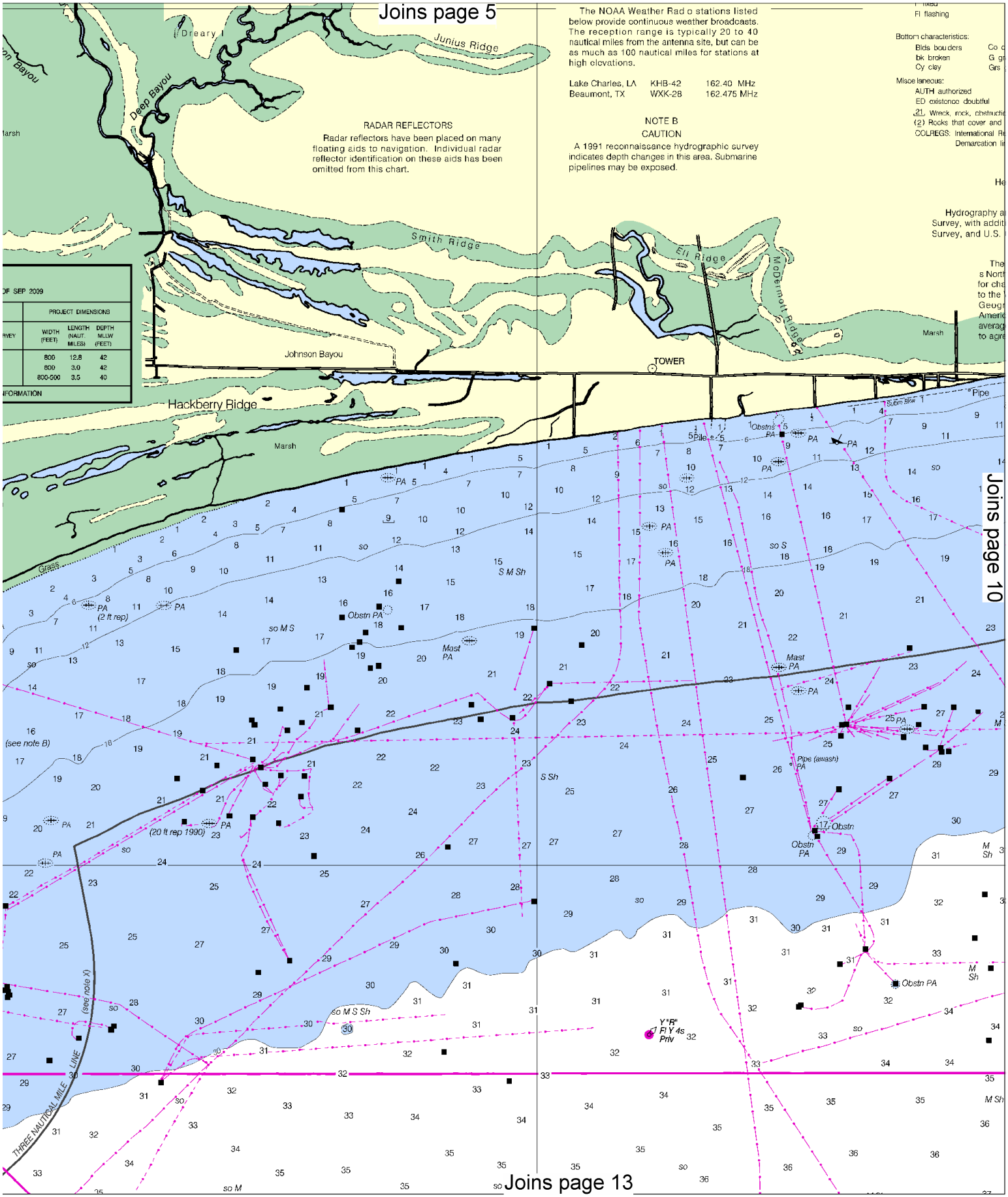
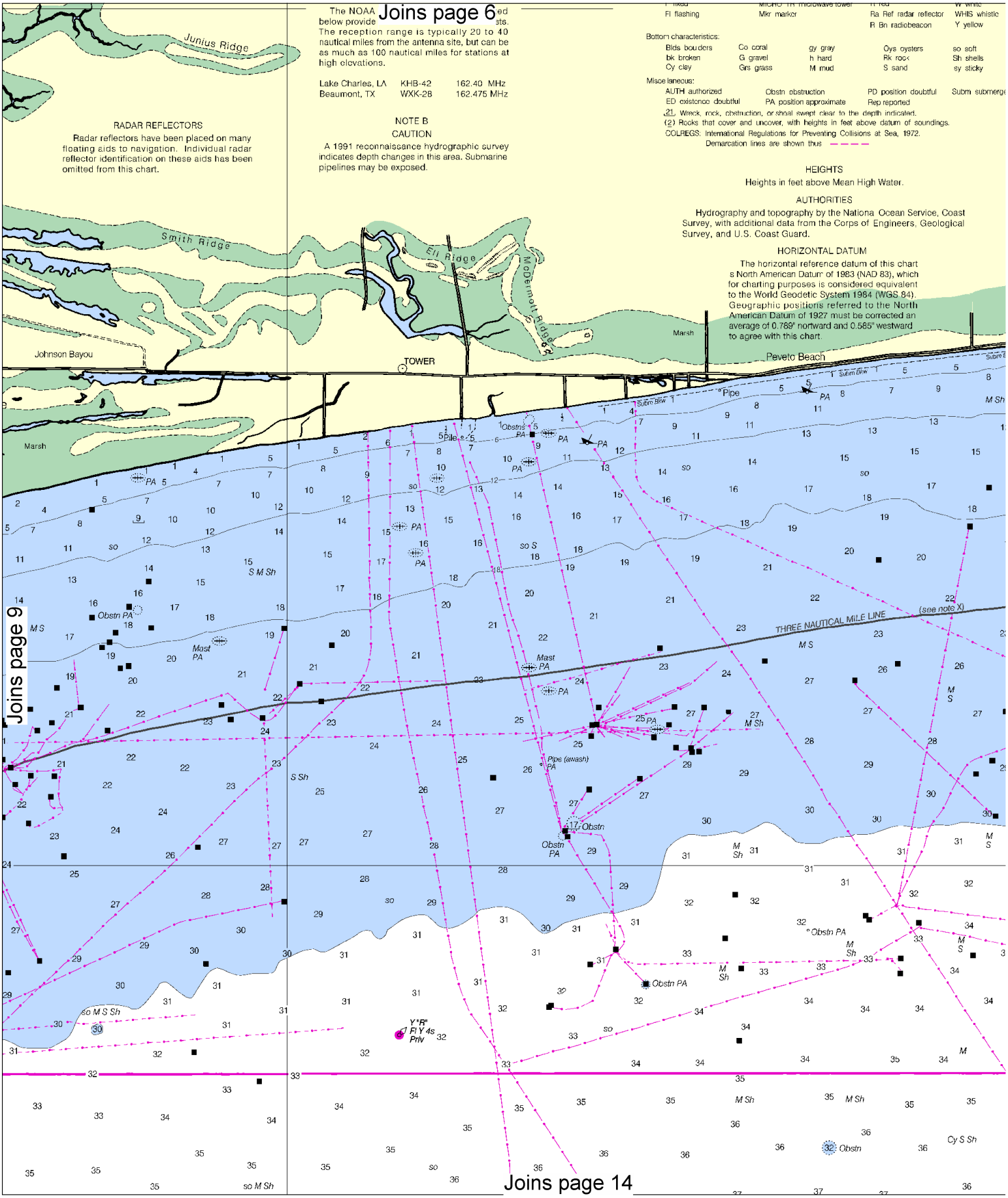
Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 5
Dreary I
Junius Ridge
Deep Bayou
Smith Ridge
Eli Ridge
Modermott Ridge
Johnson Bayou
TOWER
Hackberry Ridge
Marsh
Grass
RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.
Lake Charles, LA KHB-42 162.40 MHz
Beaumont, TX WXK-28 162.475 MHz
NOTE B
CAUTION
A 1991 reconnaissance hydrographic survey indicates depth changes in this area. Submarine pipelines may be exposed.
Fl flashing
Bottom characteristics:
Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
PROJECT DIMENSIONS
WIDTH (FEET)
LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)
DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
800 12.8 42
800 3.0 42
800-500 3.5 40
Obstn PA
Mast PA
Pipe (awash)
Pile
Subm pipe
(see note B)
(20 ft rep 1990)
(2 ft rep)
S M Sh
so M S
so M S Sh
S Sh
M Sh
Y*R* Fl Y 4s Priv
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE
(see note X)
Joins page 10
Joins page 13



North

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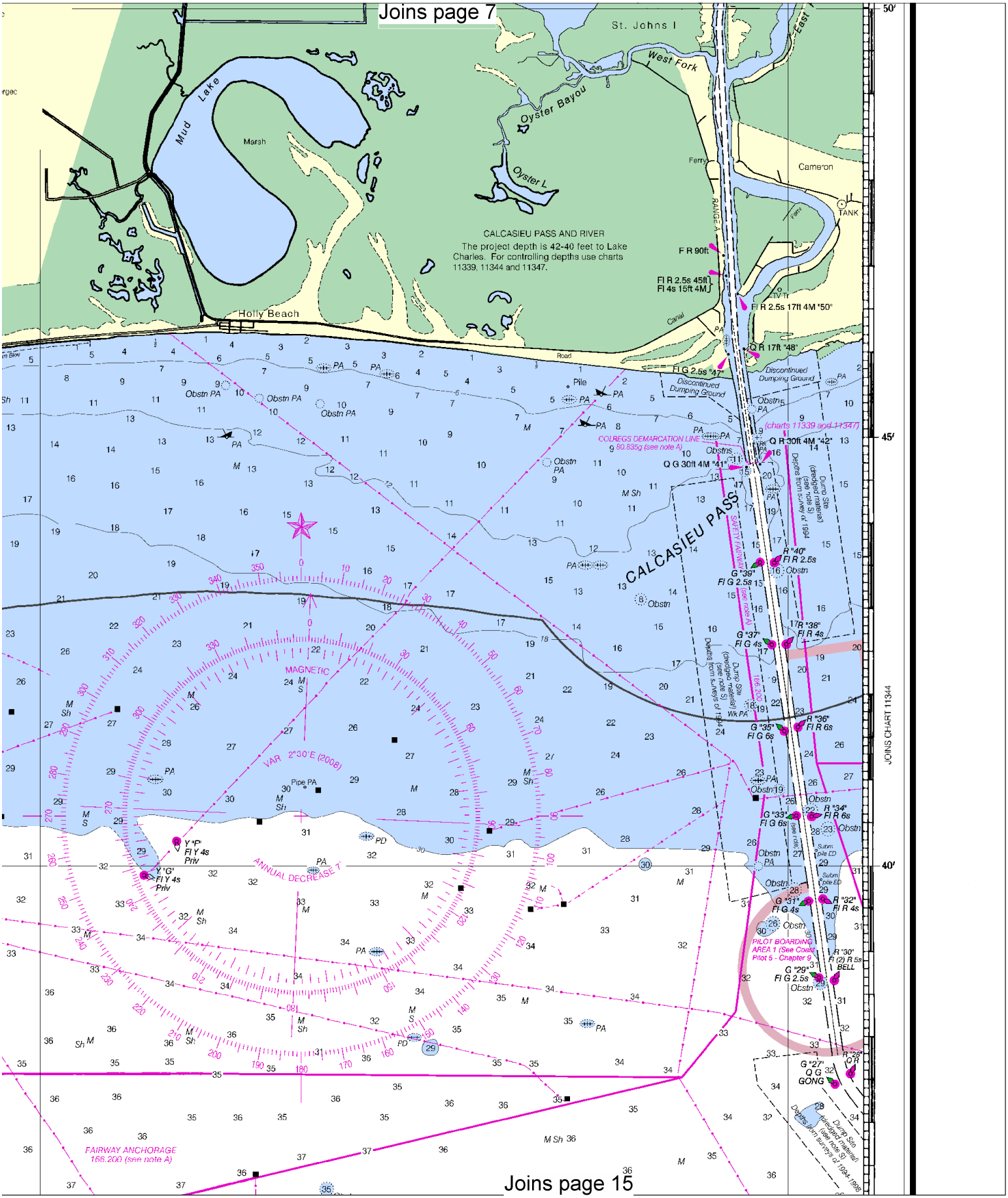
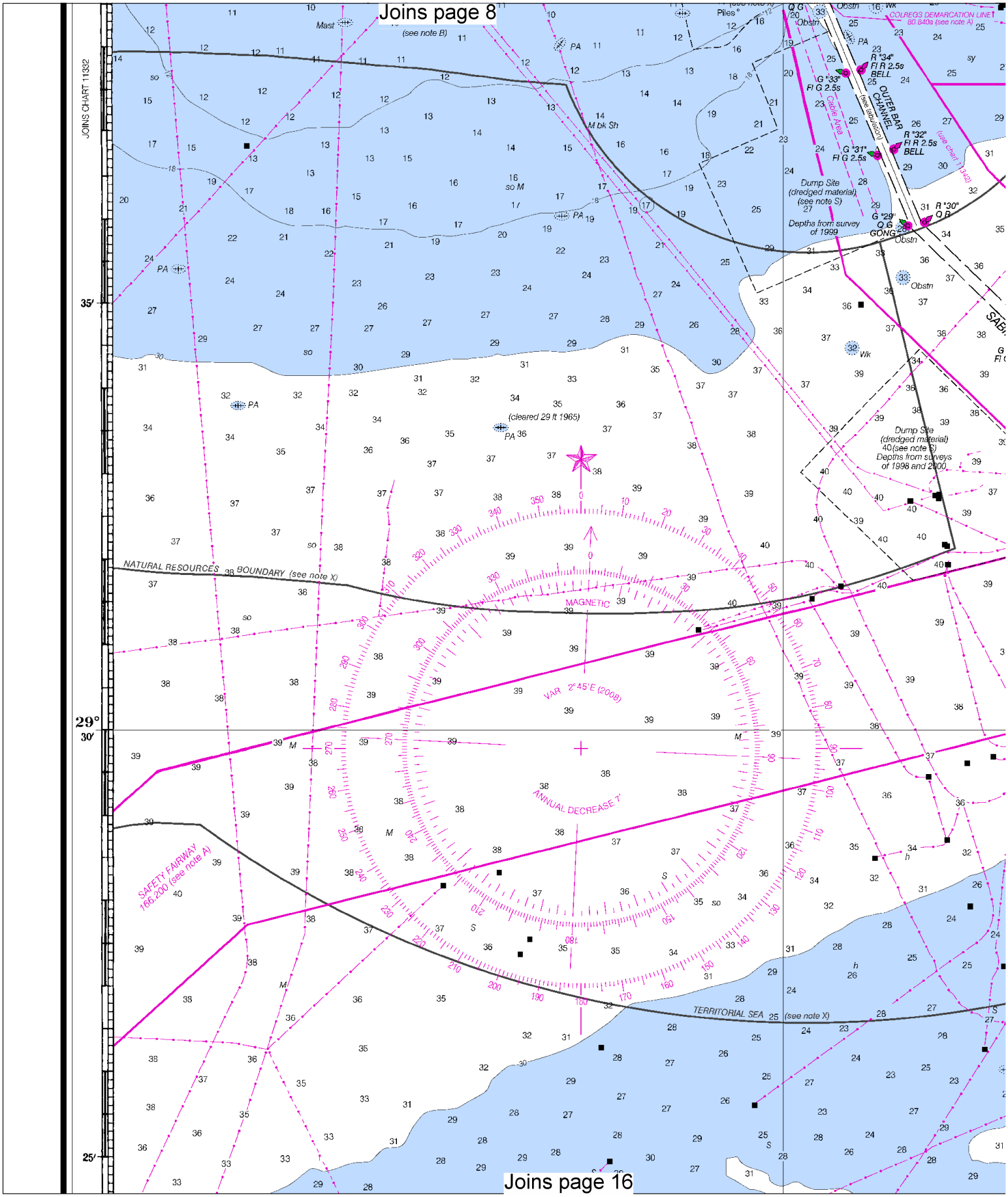
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
St. Johns I
West Fork
East
Mud Lake
Marsh
Oyster Bayou
Oyster L
Ferry
Cameron
TANK
CALCASIEU PASS AND RIVER
The project depth is 42-40 feet to Lake Charles. For controlling depths use charts 11339, 11344 and 11347.
F R 90ft
Fl R 2.5s 45ft
Fl 4s 15ft 4M
Fl R 2.5s 17ft 4M "50"
Holly Beach
Canal
Road
Fl G 2.5s "47"
Q R 17ft "48"
Discontinued Dumping Ground
(charts 11339 and 11347)
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE
Q R 30ft 4M "42"
Q G 30ft 4M "41"
CALCASIEU PASS
SAFETY FAIRWAY
R "40"
Fl R 2.5s
G "39"
Fl G 2.5s
R "38"
Fl R 4s
G "37"
Fl G 4s
R "36"
Fl R 6s
G "35"
Fl G 6s
R "34"
Fl R 6s
G "33"
Fl G 6s
R "32"
Fl R 4s
G "31"
Fl G 4s
PILOT BOARDING AREA 1 (See Coast Pilot 5 - Chapter 9)
R "30"
Fl (2) R 5s
BELL
G "29"
Fl G 2.5s
G "27"
Q G
GONG
MAGNETIC
VAR 2°30'E (2008)
ANNUAL DECREASE 7'
Y "F"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
Y "G"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
FAIRWAY ANCHORAGE
166.200 (see note A)
Joins page 15
JOINS CHART 11344
50'
45'
40'



12

North

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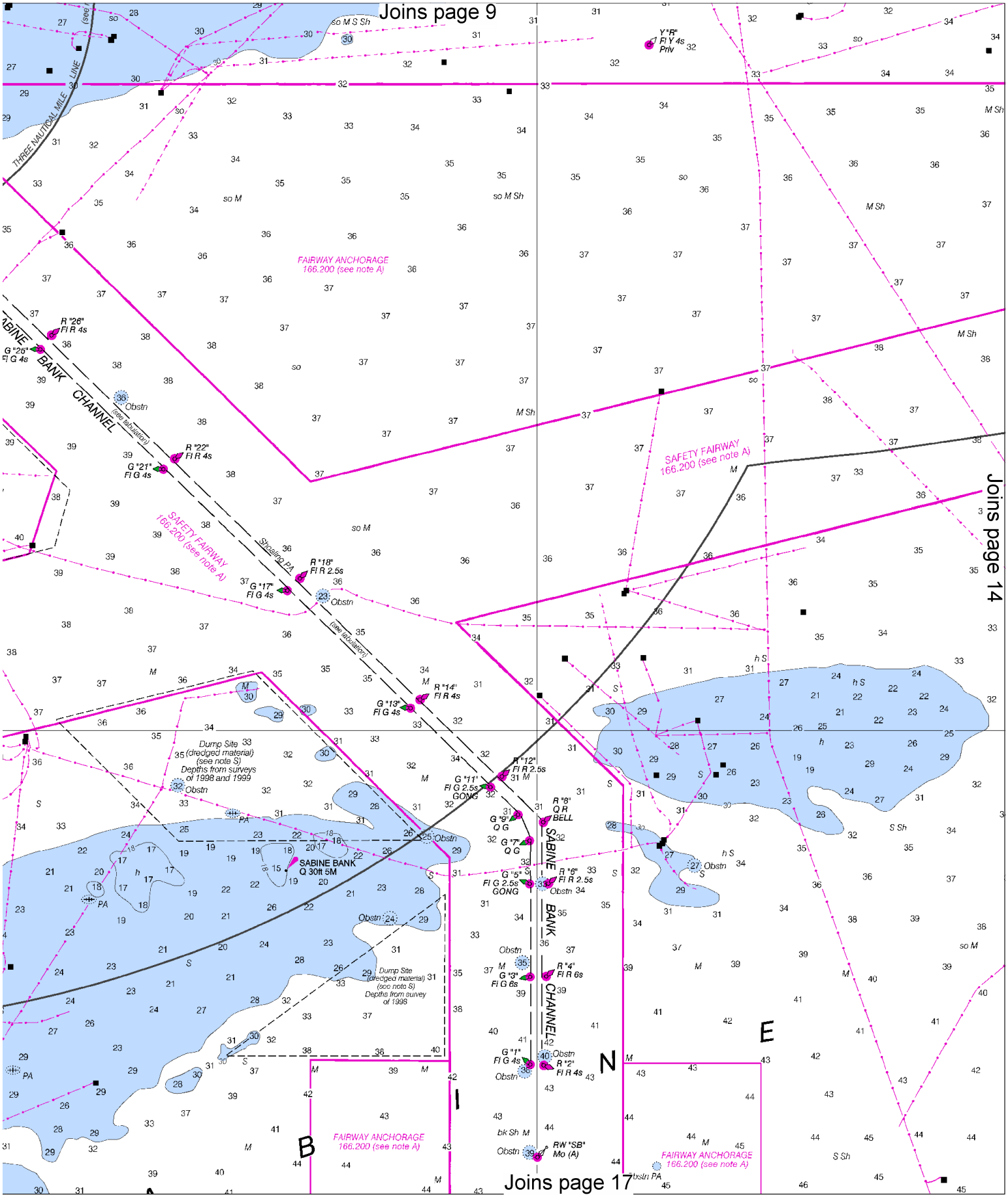
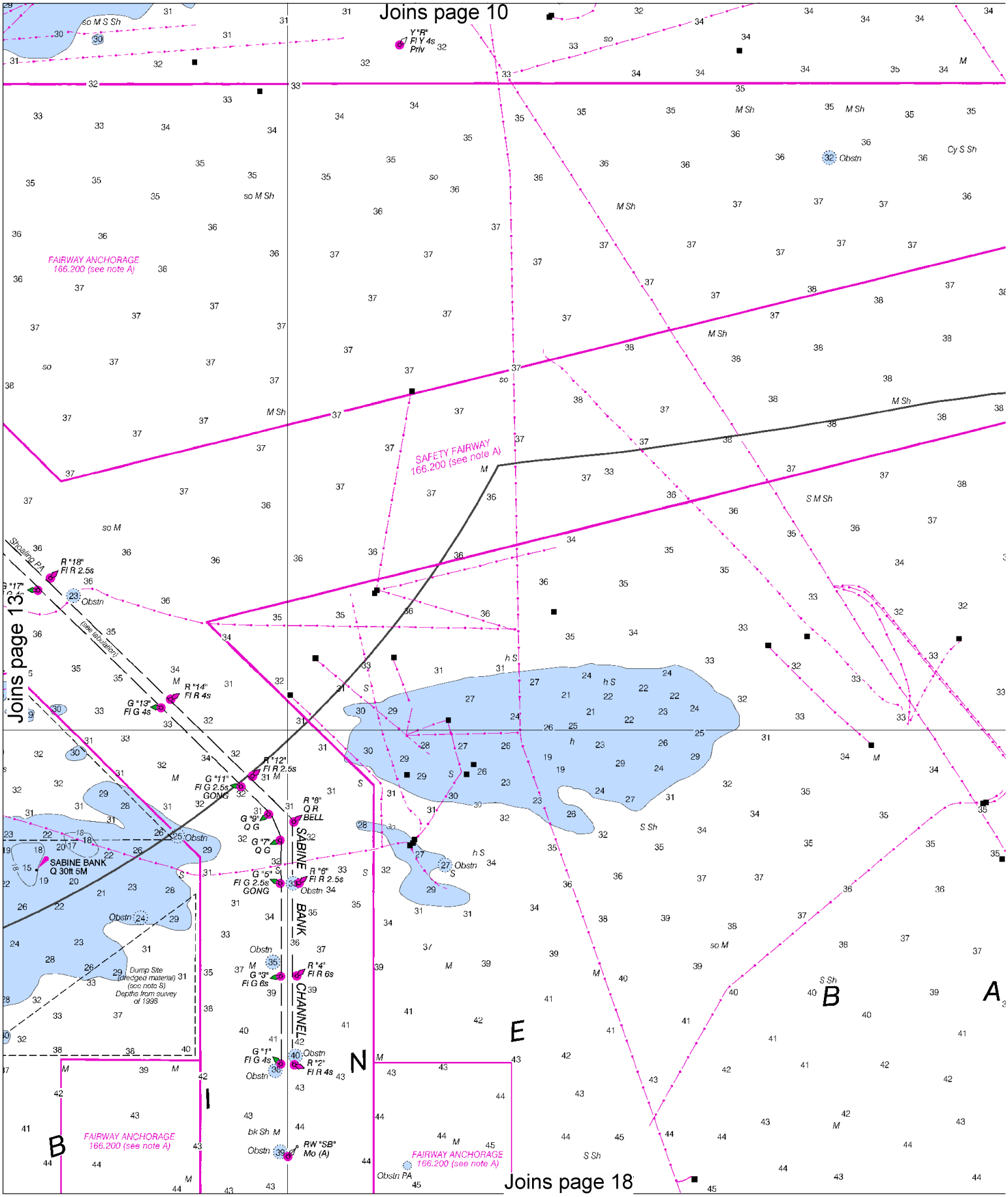
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 9
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE
SABINE BANK CHANNEL
R "26" Fl R 4s
G "25" Fl G 4s
R "22" Fl R 4s
G "21" Fl G 4s
R "18" Fl R 2.5s
G "17" Fl G 4s
R "14" Fl R 4s
G "13" Fl G 4s
R "12" Fl R 2.5s
G "11" Fl G 2.5s GONG
R "8" Q R BELL
G "9" Q G
G "7" Q G
G "5" Fl G 2.5s GONG
R "6" Fl R 2.5s
R "4" Fl R 6s
G "3" Fl G 6s
G "1" Fl G 4s
R "2" Fl R 4s
RW "SB" Mo (A)
Y "R" Fl Y 4s Priv
Obstn
(see tabulation)
Shoaling PA
SAFETY FAIRWAY 166.200 (see note A)
FAIRWAY ANCHORAGE 166.200 (see note A)
Dump Site (dredged material) (see note S) Depths from surveys of 1998 and 1999
Dump Site (dredged material) (see note S) Depths from survey of 1998
SABINE BANK Q 30ft 5M
SABINE BANK CHANNEL
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



14

North

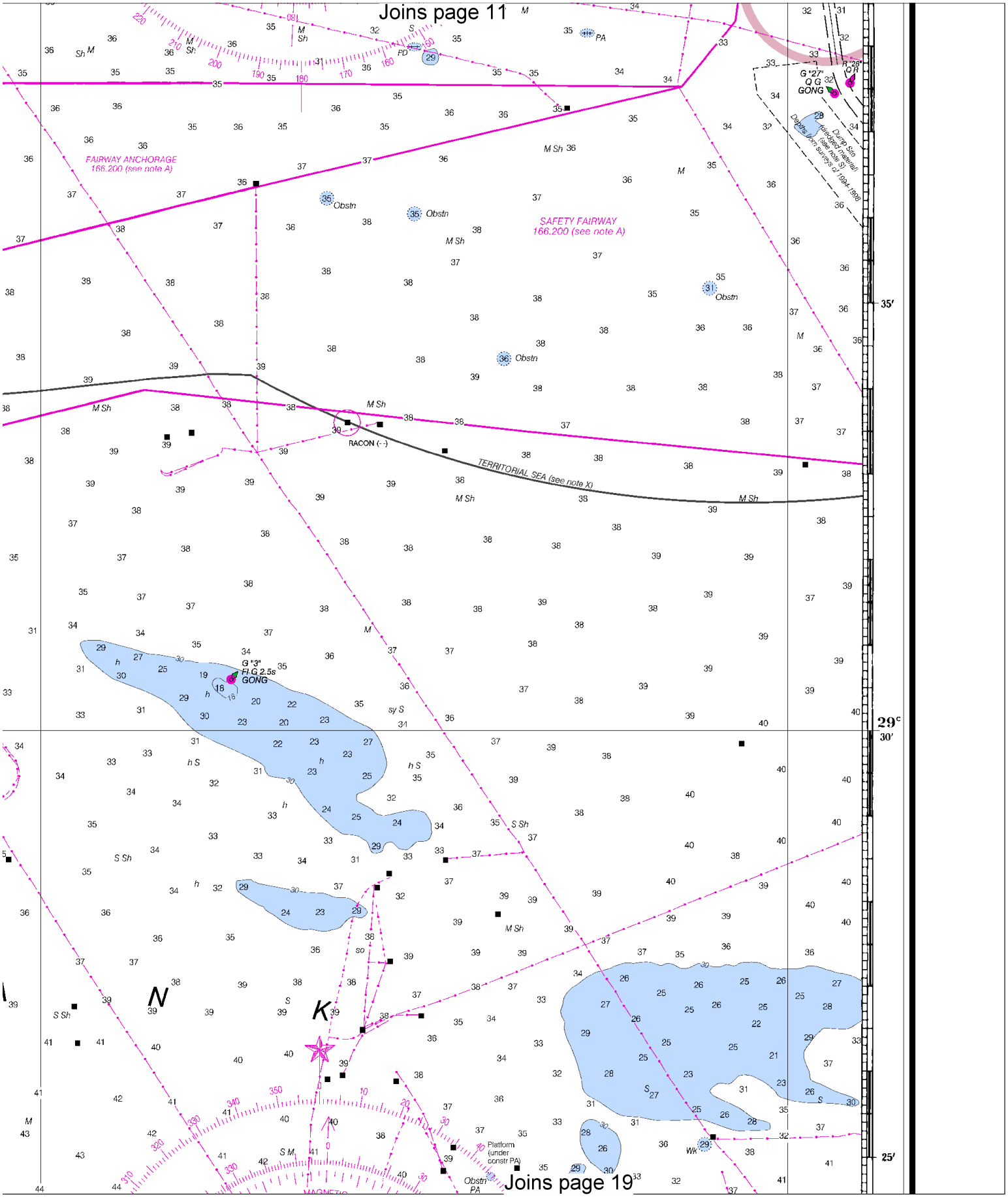
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

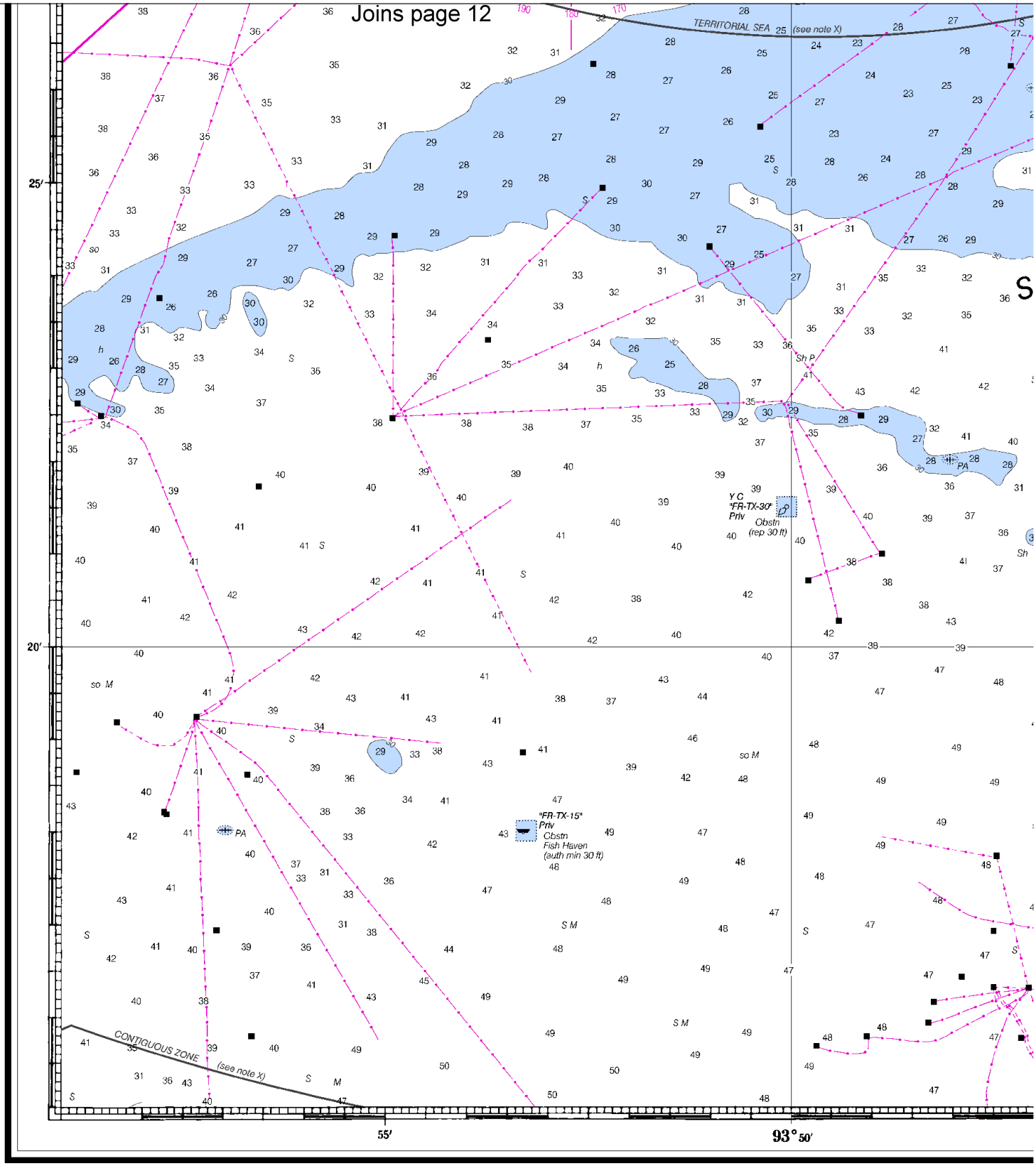
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 11
FAIRWAY ANCHORAGE
166.200 (see note A)
SAFETY FAIRWAY
166.200 (see note A)
Obstn
RACON (- -)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
G "3"
Fl G 2.5s
GONG
G "27"
Q G
GONG
Dump Site
(dredged material)
(see note 9)
Depths from surveys of 1994-1998
Platform
(under
constr PA)
Joins page 19
35'
29°
30'
25'



42nd Ed., Jun/08 ■ Corrected through NM Jun 14/08
Corrected through LNM Jun 03/08

11341

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issuec periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUN

16

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

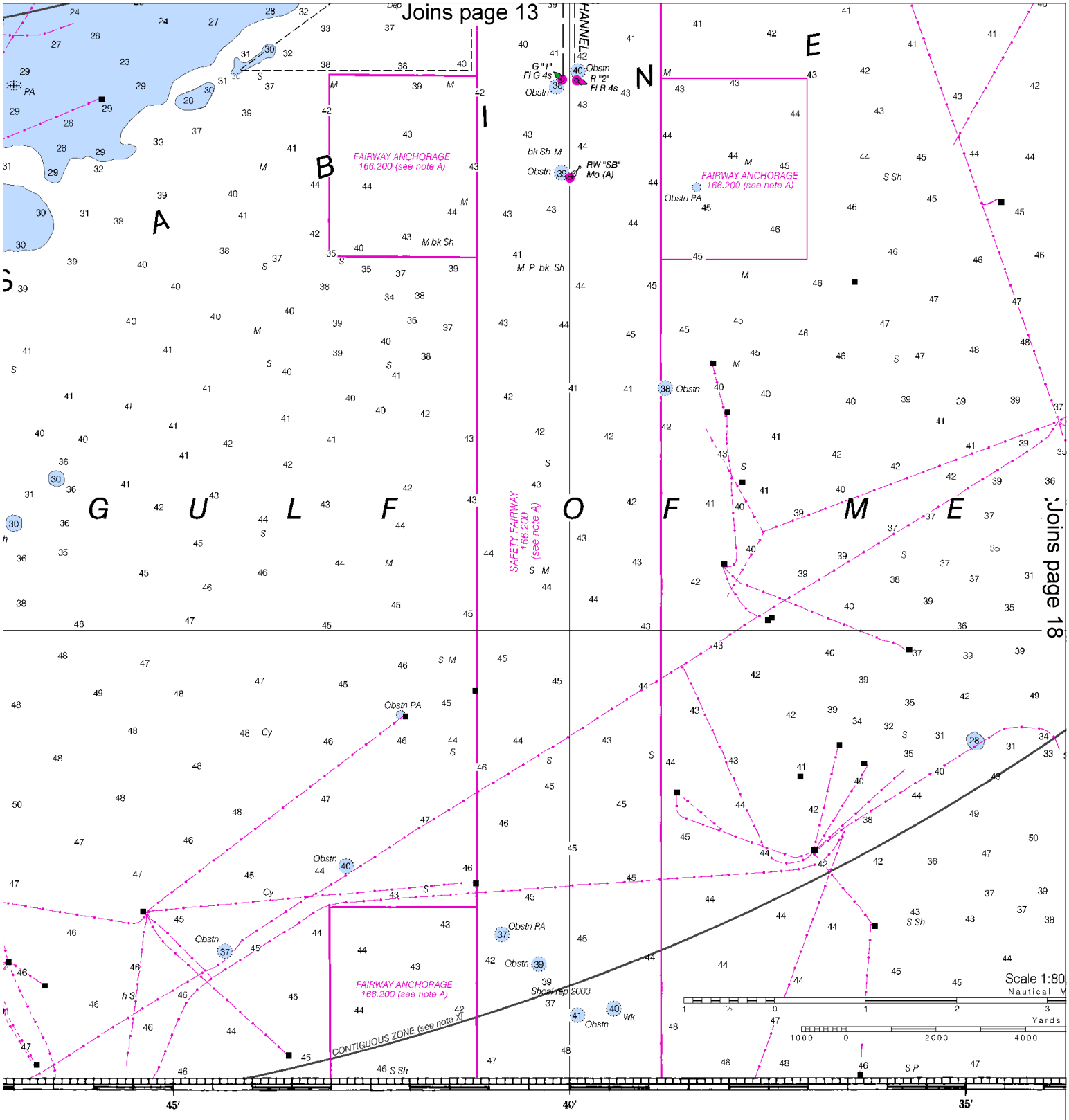
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



NDINGS IN FEET

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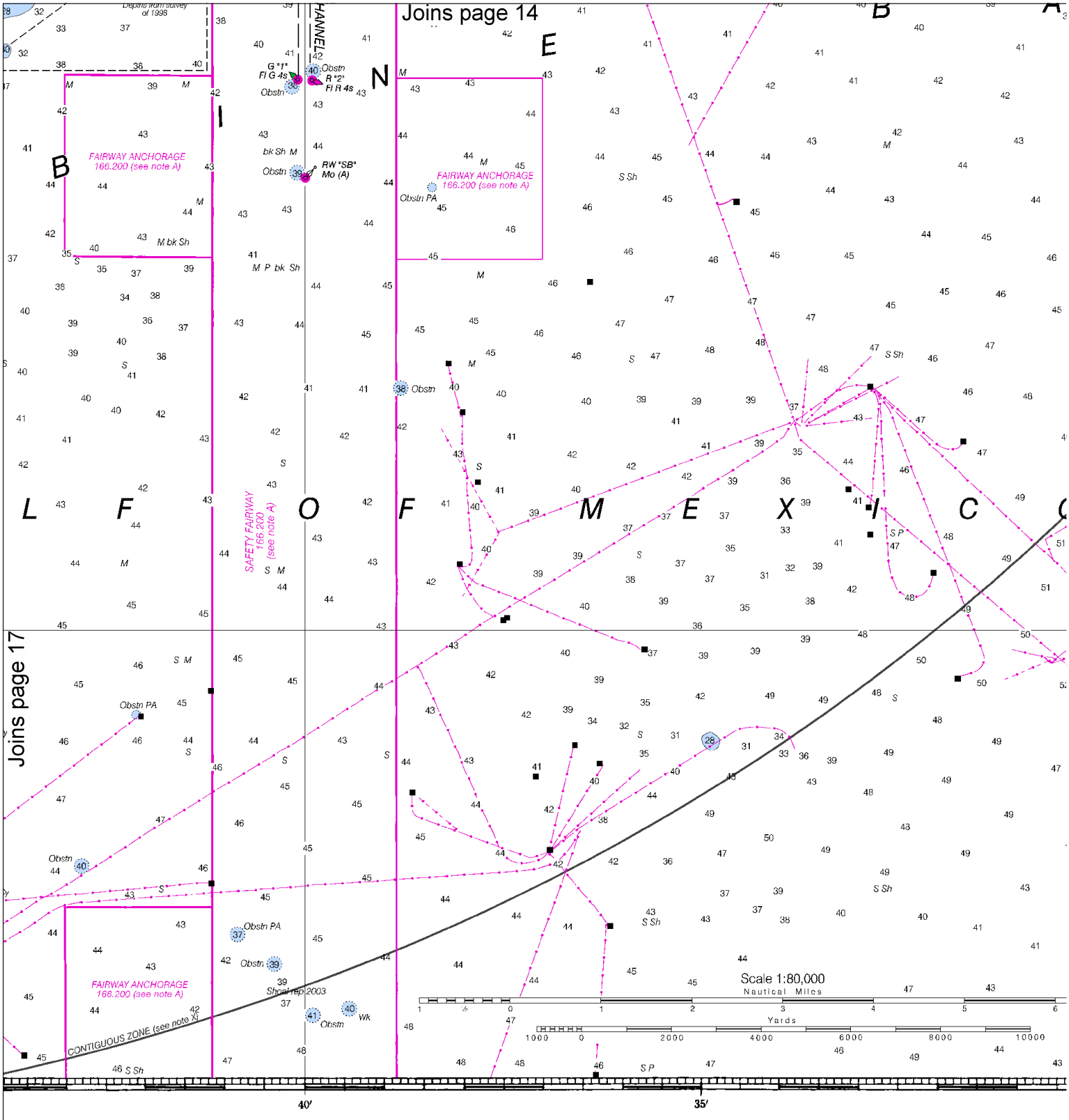
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

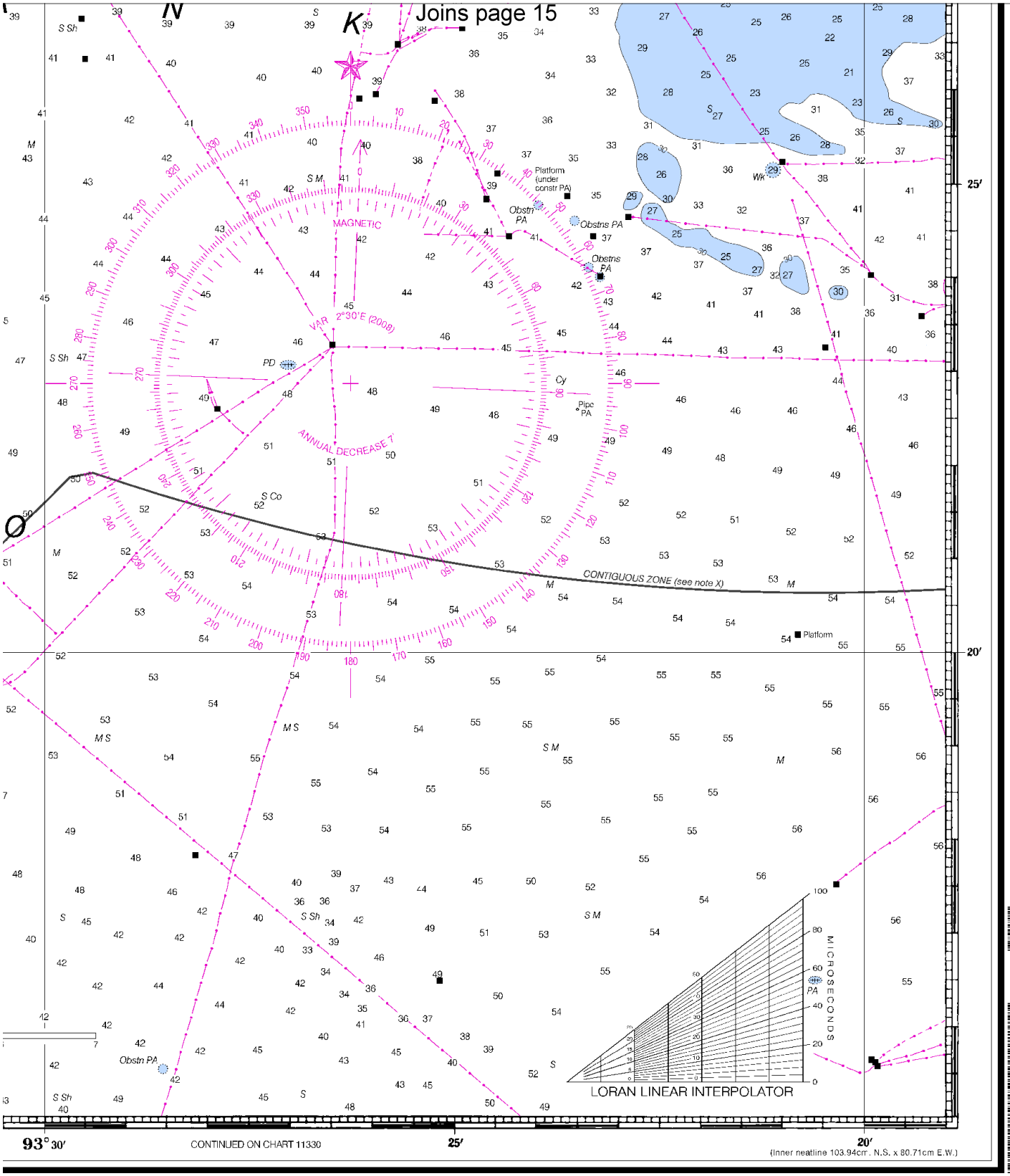
FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1 2 3

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Calcasieu Pass to Sabine Pass

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11341

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ED. NO. 42
NSN 7642014010130
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11AHA11341

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Group Galveston– 409-766-5620
Coast Guard Station Sabine – 409-971-2194
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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